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Yet the presence of chromium and nickel in serpentine are facts in favor of its eruptive origin. For very many serpentines are derived from peridotite, as has been clearly shown by recent work in microscopic lithology. Most peridotites, whether meteoric or terrestrial, as the numerous analyses collected by Dr. M. E. Wadsworth[1] demonstrate, contain chromium and nickel. Most stony meteorites contain these same elements, and even the iron meteorites, in which the presence of nickel is so characteristic, frequently contain chromium. The late Dr. Lawrence Smith has described[2] nodules of chromite in meteoric iron, and has described a new sulphide of chromium and iron, under the name of Daubréelite,[3] peculiar to meteorites, and, as he believes, almost constantly present.[4] Chromite is well known to occur in terrestrial eruptive rocks. The association of nickel and chrome has previously been noticed in Pennsylvania at Wood's Chrome Mine, Lancaster County, where genthite[5] (described as nickelgymnite) was originally found. Genthite is associated with chromite also at Webster, Jackson County, North Carolina, where it forms handsome apple-green specimens incrusting chromite, and it is said to have a similar association at Malaga, Spain. Zaratite, a carbonate of nickel, occurs with chromite in West Nottingham, Chester County. Genthite has also been found at two other chrome-ore mines in Lancaster County,[6] but until now not elsewhere in this State.

CUPRITE.—Bright vermilion-red earthy incrustations of cuprite, were noticed at Frankford, Philadelphia, in the quarries of hornblendic gneiss, so well known to mineralogists. This red oxide of copper here sometimes forms a coating on bornite, which latter is a beautiful, and somewhat abundant, mineral, at these quarries. The cuprite has in this association a peculiarly resinous lustre, and the specimens collected closely resemble red sealing-wax.

Bothriocephalus in a Trout.—Prof. LEIDY remarked that through Dr. B. H. Warren he had recently received from the Smithsonian Institution, several vials with tape-worms, obtained by Mr. L. M. Turner, from a trout, *Salvelinus* ——?, at Ft. Chimo, Ungava. One of the vials contained eight worms ranging from 3 to 8 inches long, together with fragments of others; and was labeled, " Passed from a Trout, caught in the river, August 14, 1882." The worms belong to a species of *Bothricephalus* or *Dibothrium*, apparently different from either the *D. infundibuliforme* or *D. proboscideum*, found in *Salmo salvelinus*, *S. salar*,

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[1] Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. Cambr., xi, 1, Lithological studies, tables.

[2] Amer. Jour. Science, xxi, 1881, p. 461.

[3] Amer. Jour. Science, xii, 1876, p. 107, and xvi, 1878, p. 270.

[4] Original Researches, 1884, p. 543.

[5] Keller-Tiedemann, Nordam. Monatsbericht, iii, 488.

[6] Report B, Second Geolog. Survey of Penna., p. 118.

S. trutta, and other fishes of the kind. The specimens are all mature; the segments from near the head throughout being distended with brownish eggs. The characters of the worm are as follow:—Body linear, band-like, widest just behind the head, and gradually narrowing to the posterior extremity, thickened along the middle and to a less degree along the lateral borders, which are narrowly obtuse at the free edge, apparently continuous but irregularly crenulate; the broad surfaces transversely wrinkled, with the lateral borders defined from the middle by longitudinal striæ; anterior extremity wider and transversely convex; posterior extremity obtusely rounded. Head small, oval, equitant across the anterior border of the body, with an oval bothria fore and aft, directed obliquely from the broad surfaces of the body. No distinct neck. Segments of the body commencing immediately after the head, wider than long, indistinctly defined at the lateral margins and most marked transversely along the middle of the body, becoming narrower and slightly longer at the posterior part of the latter, fertile throughout, and furnished on one side of the body, in the median line, with a prominent penal papilla and just behind with a genital pore. Animal whitish with a median chain of brownish spots due to the ova-distended uteri.

In a specimen of eight inches in length, the anterior extremity of the body is 3 mm. wide; at the middle 2 mm.; and at the posterior extremity 1·5 mm. The head measures 0·16 mm. transversely and 0·18 mm. deep or long on the broad aspect of the worm. The segments generally measure about 0·625 mm. long. The ova are brownish, oval, and 0·04 mm. long by 0·024 broad.

The second vial contains a single worm, and is labeled, "Taken from the intestine of a Trout, Aug. 29, 1882." This worm I suspect to represent an immature stage of the former. It is 30 mm. long, and in shape resembles a fluke-worm or a leech. It is elongated elliptical, flat, widest in front, with the lateral margins apparently entire, the broad surfaces transversely striated, and longitudinally divided in three bands, with the median band indistinctly divided into segments, on one surface in the median line provided each with a minute pore. Head oval, situated fore and aft across the anterior transversely convex border of the body; with a minute oval bothria fore and aft. Caudal extremity narrowest, transversely convex at the end, and emarginate or with a pore. Breadth at fore-part 3 mm.; at back part 2 mm. The species may be named *Bothriocephalus* (*Dibothrium*) *cestus*.

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